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ABSTRACT

This digest summarizes and condenses some of the information about higher education in the United States provided by the U. S. Office of Education and other public and private educational organizations. Eleven tables with accompanying texts cover areas of higher education: number of institutions, enrollment, public/private ratios, 4-year/2-year ratios, instructional staff and student/faculty ratios, faculty salary levels, faculty salaries and the cost of living, current fund expenditures, purposes of current fund expenditures, current fund revenues, and sources of current fund expenditures. This digest is felt to be of particular interest to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund Participating institutions and policyholders. (Author/PG)

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DIGEST OF STATISTICS ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968-69–1972-73

This digest summarizes and condenses some of the information about higher education in the United States provided by the U. S. Office of Education and other public and private educational organizations.

Eleven tables with accompanying texts cover areas of higher education that we feel are of particular interest to TIAA-CREF participating institutions and policyholders. A table of contents is shown below.

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TABLE 1

– Number of Institutions –

The information shown in Table 1 was obtained from directories of colleges and universities published by the U.S. Office of Education and the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

The number of all colleges and universities increased by 8 per cent between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972, 16 per cent for public institutions and 1 per cent for private.

During this four-year period, the number of public 2-year colleges rose by 23 per cent while the number of private 2-year colleges diminished by 7 per cent, giving an overall growth of 15 per cent for 2-year colleges. At the same time, the number of all 4-year colleges and universities increased by 4 per cent, 6 per cent for public institutions and 3 per cent for private.

TABLE 1

Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1968–Fall 1972, by Type and Control

Fall Of:	*All Institutions*			*2-Year Institutions*			*4-Year Institutions*		
	Total	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**
1968	2,743	1,249	1,494	993	739	254	1,750	510	1,240
1969	2,798	1,309	1,489	1,038	794	244	1,760	515	1,245
1970	2,850	1,360	1,490	1,070	830	240	1,780	530	1,250
1971	2,903	1,411	1,492	1,114	876	238	1,789	535	1,254
1972	2,958	1,448	1,510	1,143	906	237	1,815	542	1,273

Sources: *Higher Education Directory*, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics, 1968–69 – 1972–73 issues.

1972 Junior College Directory, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

TABLE 2

– Enrollment –

Each fall the U.S. Office of Education surveys colleges and universities to determine, among other things, their enrollments. The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges conducts similar surveys of enrollments at member institutions. Table 2 shows combined information from both of these sources.

Opening fall enrollment at all colleges and universities increased by 23 per cent between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972, 30 per cent at public institutions and 5 per cent at private.

During this four-year period, enrollment at public 2-year colleges grew by 45 per cent but declined by 9 per cent at private 2-year colleges which, combined, give an overall growth of 41 per cent for 2-year colleges. At the same time, enrollment at all 4-year colleges and universities rose by 16 per cent, 22 per cent at public institutions and 6 per cent at private.

TABLE 2

Enrollment In United States Institutions Of Higher Education, Fall 1968–Fall 1972, by Type and Control (000's Omitted)

Fall Of:	*All Institutions*			*2-Year Institutions*			*4-Year Institutions*		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1968	7,513	5,431	2,082	1,954	1,811	143	5,559	3,620	1,939
1969	8,005	5,897	2,108	2,216	2,081	135	5,789	3,816	1,973
1970	8,498	6,371	2,127	2,400	2,270	130	6,098	4,101	1,997
1971	9,025	6,846	2,179	2,604	2,474	130	6,421	4,372	2,049
1972	9,214	7,037	2,177	2,755	2,625	130	6,459	4,412	2,047

Note: Figures include students enrolled in both degree and nondegree programs.

Sources: Annual surveys of Fall enrollments by the United States Office of Education/ National Center for Educational Statistics, 1968 - 1970.

Projections of Educational Statistics To 1980-81, United States Office of Education/ National Center for Educational Statistics.

Digest of Educational Statistics, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics, 1971 edition.

1972 Junior College Directory, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

TABLE 3

– Public/Private Ratios –

Combined statistics from Tables 1 and 2 show a decline in the private sector of higher education between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972 in the number of institutions and enrollment.

Both the proportion of all colleges and universities which are private and the proportion of all students who are enrolled at private institutions decreased steadily during this period. The pattern remains when 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities are analyzed separately.

TABLE 3

Public/Private Ratios for Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education and Their Enrollment, Fall 1968–Fall 1972, by Type

Fall Of:	*All Institutions*		*2-Year Institutions*		*4-Year Institutions*	
	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment
1968	46/54	72/28	74/26	93/07	29/71	65/35
1969	47/53	74/26	76/24	94/06	29/71	66/34
1970	48/52	75/25	78/22	95/05	30/70	67/33
1971	49/51	76/24	79/21	95/05	30/70	68/32
1972	49/51	76/24	79/21	95/05	30/70	68/32

Source: Constructed from data in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 4

– Four-Year/Two-Year Ratios –

Combined statistics from Tables 1 and 2 show that between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972 public 2-year colleges grew faster than public 4-year colleges and universities in number and enrollment while the opposite occurred in the private sector.

Both the proportion of all colleges and universities which are 2-year and the proportion of all students who are enrolled at 2-year colleges rose steadily during this period. The growth, however, was only in the public sector. In the private sector, 4-year colleges and universities increased slightly their proportionate share of all institutions and total enrollment.

TABLE 4

Four-Year/Two-Year Ratios for Number of United States Institutions of Higher Education and Their Enrollment, Fall 1968–Fall 1972, by Control

Fall Of:	*All Institutions*		*Public Institutions*		*Private Institutions*	
	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment	Number of Institutions	Enrollment
1968	64/36	74/26	41/59	67/33	83/17	93/07
1969	63/37	72/28	39/61	65/35	84/16	94/07
1970	62/38	72/28	39/61	64/36	84/16	94/06
1971	62/38	71/29	38/62	64/36	84/16	94/06
1972	61/39	70/30	37/63	63/37	84/16	94/06

Source: Constructed from data in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 5

– Instructional Staff and Student/Faculty Ratios –

Information regarding the size and composition of instructional staffs at colleges and universities is collected by the U.S. Office of Education, but not on an annual basis and rarely by a survey of all institutions. Since instructional staff information in Table 5 is based on Office of Education reports, it is mostly estimated.

Student/faculty ratios in Table 5 were calculated by dividing instructional staff totals in the various categories into number of student totals in matching categories, using enrollment data from Table 2.

The size of the instructional staff at all colleges and universities increased by 14 per cent between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972, 19 per cent at public institutions and 2 per cent at private.

During this four-year period, the instructional staff at public 2-year colleges expanded by 34 per cent but diminished by 10 per cent at private 2-year colleges which, combined, give an overall growth of 30 per cent for 2-year colleges. At the same time, the instructional staff at all 4-year institutions grew by 11 per cent, 16 per cent at public institutions and 3 per cent at private.

Between Fall 1968 and Fall 1972 the growth rate for enrollment exceeded that for size of instructional staff at 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in both the public and private sectors. This trend is reflected in rises in the student/faculty ratios at all these institutions during this period.

TABLE 5

Instructional Staff and Student/Faculty Ratios at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1968–Fall 1972, by Type and Control (000's Omitted for Instructional Staff)

	All Institutions						*2-Year Institutions*						*4-Year Institutions*					
	Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private		Total		Public		Private	
Fall Of:	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio	Faculty	S/F Ratio
1968	747	10.0	505	10.8	242	8.6	100	19.5	90	20.1	10	14.3	647	8.6	415	8.7	232	8.4
1969	781	10.2	539	10.9	242	8.7	108	20.5	99	21.0	9	15.0	673	8.6	440	8.7	233	8.5
1970	802	10.6	559	11.4	243	8.8	114	21.1	105	21.6	9	14.4	688	8.9	454	9.0	234	8.5
1971	835	10.8	589	11.6	246	8.8	123	21.2	114	21.7	9	14.4	712	9.0	475	9.2	237	8.6
1972	850	10.8	603	11.7	247	8.8	130	21.2	121	21.7	9	14.4	720	9.0	482	9.2	238	8.6

Note: Figures in this table are in terms of positions, not persons. They include instructional staff for resident degree and nondegree programs; extension courses; instruction by mail, radio, or t.v.; short courses; individual lessons; and organized research. Excluded are professional staff concerned with general administration, student personnel service, and libraries.

Source: *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81*, adjusted, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics.

TABLE 6

– Faculty Salary Levels –

Information about faculty salaries at colleges and universities is collected annually by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and reported in summer issues of the *AAUP Bulletin*. Table 6 data, obtained from this source, show the weighted average salaries of four faculty ranks between academic years 1968-69 and 1972-73.

The AAUP reports did not distinguish between 4-year colleges offering baccalaureate degrees only and other 4-year colleges in 1968-69 and 1969-70. In some categories, private independent and church-related 2-year institutions for example, very few institutions submitted data and these institutions were not always the same from year to year. Consequently, salary figures for these categories may not be wholly representative.

Faculty salaries increased regularly during this period, with the four-year rate of increase varying by type of institution but being fairly independent of academic rank and institutional control. The rate of increase was around 20 per cent for universities and 2-year institutions and 25 per cent for 4-year colleges, although considerably lower for those offering baccalaureate degrees only. There were very small rank and control differences in the rate of increase, with instructors and private institutions having slight edges.

TABLE 6

Weighted Average Faculty Salaries at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Academic Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Academic Rank, Type and Control

	2-Year Institutions				4-Year Institutions – Baccalaureate Degree Only[1]				Other 4-Year Institutions[1]				Universities			
	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related	All	Public	Private Ind.	Church-Related
1968–69																
Professor	$15,900	$16,246	$12,693	$10,635	–	–	–	–	$14,728	$15,263	$15,058	$12,973	$17,600	$17,140	$19,183	$15,946
Associate	12,752	12,903	10,893	9,230	–	–	–	–	11,706	12,131	11,644	10,554	12,907	12,864	13,241	12,228
Assistant	10,665	10,776	9,170	8,111	–	–	–	–	9,778	10,117	9,602	8,999	10,534	10,562	10,552	10,010
Instructor	8,750	8,863	7,501	7,026	–	–	–	–	7,862	8,003	7,897	7,465	8,092	8,052	8,334	8,078
1969–70																
Professor	15,798	16,054	13,295	10,908	–	–	–	–	15,892	16,542	15,956	13,913	18,600	18,148	20,304	16,661
Associate	13,358	13,445	11,310	9,117	–	–	–	–	12,556	13,090	12,274	11,225	13,628	13,577	14,002	12,908
Assistant	11,133	11,187	9,695	8,443	–	–	–	–	10,436	10,846	10,124	9,517	11,163	11,189	11,174	10,594
Instructor	9,317	9,424	7,935	7,243	–	–	–	–	8,397	8,557	8,447	7,919	8,619	8,592	8,828	8,476
1970–71																
Professor	16,920	17,100	12,620	12,140	$14,760	$15,250	$15,700	$14,280	17,090	17,420	17,120	15,430	19,600	19,150	21,080	18,100
Associate	13,980	14,120	11,340	10,600	11,880	12,590	12,130	11,520	13,570	13,830	13,390	12,410	14,380	14,350	14,640	13,930
Assistant	11,660	11,760	9,780	9,290	10,210	10,810	10,270	9,890	11,240	11,440	11,040	10,390	11,760	11,760	11,840	11,390
Instructor	9,670	9,760	8,470	8,200	8,590	8,910	8,790	8,360	9,100	9,220	9,070	8,520	9,020	8,970	9,290	9,030
1971–72																
Professor	17,810	18,060	13,780	10,970	15,630	16,650	16,810	14,820	17,650	17,850	17,940	16,120	20,250	19,820	21,850	18,440
Associate	14,410	14,570	11,300	10,370	12,530	13,510	12,890	11,940	13,980	14,140	14,160	12,910	14,920	14,870	15,320	14,310
Assistant	12,240	12,350	10,080	9,170	10,640	11,300	10,780	10,220	11,660	11,800	11,650	10,870	12,200	12,190	12,380	11,770
Instructor	10,130	10 200	8,600	7,810	9,020	9,490	9,240	8,640	9,470	9,540	9,600	8,950	9,490	9,430	9,800	9,500
1972–73																
Professor	18,750	18,860	14,790	12,140	16,370	17,510	17,500	15,440	18,670	18,980	18,680	16,690	20,900	20,470	22,500	19,220
Associate	15,110	15,250	12,090	10,850	13,020	14,160	13,330	12,390	14,770	15,000	14,730	13,360	15,380	15,290	15,850	14,990
Assistant	12,790	12,870	10,840	10,040	10,990	11,680	11,220	10,560	12,290	12,470	12,200	11,280	12,610	12,580	12,820	12,270
Instructor	10,150	10,310	7,890	7,800	9,280	9,680	9,640	8,920	10,000	10,130	10,030	9,220	9,810	9,730	10,240	9,970

[1] Four-year institution salary data was not split into two categories for 1968-69 and 1969-70. Salary data for these two years in the "Other 4-Year Institutions" column is for *all* 4-year institutions.

Source: *AAUP Bulletin*, American Association of University Professors, 1969-73 summer issues.

TABLE 7

– Faculty Salaries and the Cost of Living –

Table 7 shows the average annual percentage increase in salaries by academic rank of all full-time faculty members in all colleges and universities surveyed by the American Association of University Professors between academic years 1968-69 and 1972-73 and the value of the salary increases in purchasing power. The institutions surveyed were not always the same from year to year and, thus, the percentage increases for the different ranks may not be wholly representative.

The annual rate of salary increase was fairly uniform across the four ranks in each of the five years, particularly for professors and associate professors. The percentages were lower in 1971-72 and 1972-73 than in the preceding three years reflecting, no doubt, the effect of wage controls.

The annual rate of purchasing power change indicates that in the aggregate faculty members have had little real gain from salary increases during this period.

The CPI of Table 7 is The U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items computed by The Bureau of Labor Statistics of The U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 7

Average Annual Percentage Increase in Faculty Salaries at United States Institutions of Higher Education, Academic Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Academic Rank, with Increases Related to Purchasing Power

	% Increase in Salary Over Preceding Year	% Increase in C.I Over Preceding Year [1]	% Change in Purchasing Power Over Preceding Year
1968–69			
Professor	6.3%	5.1%	1.2%
Associate	6.6	5.1	1.5
Assistant	6.5	5.1	1.4
Instructor	6.1	5.1	1.0
1969–70			
Professor	6.5	5.9	0.6
Associate	6.3	5.9	0.4
Assistant	8.7	5.9	2.8
Instructor	6.6	5.9	0.7
1970–71			
Professor	5.4	4.9	0.5
Associate	5.6	4.9	0.7
Assistant	3.0	4.9	−1.9
Instructor	6.4	4.9	1.5
1971–72			
Professor	3.3	3.4	−0.1
Associate	3.4	3.4	0.0
Assistant	3.7	3.4	0.3
Instructor	4.8	3.4	1.4
1972–73			
Professor	4.4	4.5	−0.1
Associate	4.4	4.5	−0.1
Assistant	4.5	4.5	0.0
Instructor	3.7	4.5	−0.8

[1]Obtained from *Federal Reserve Bulletins,* with September figures used to compute annual percentage increases.

Source: *AAUP Bulletin,* American Association of University Professors, 1969-73 summer issues.

TABLE 8

– Current Fund Expenditures –

Information in Table 8 comes from data reported by the U.S. Office of Education based on answers to expenditure questions in their annual Higher Education General Information Survey of colleges and universities. The latest expenditure data released by the Office of Education is current through fiscal year 1970-71, so Table 8 entries for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are estimates.

Current fund expenditures of all colleges and universities increased by $8.72 billion between fiscal years 1968-69 and 1972-73, a growth of 47 per cent. During this period, current fund expenditures rose by 55 per cent in public institutions and 34 per cent in private. The proportion of total current fund expenditures disbursed by public institutions grew steadily, from 62 per cent in 1968-69 to 65 per cent in 1972-73.

Total current fund expenditures of colleges and universities continued to comprise an increasingly larger percentage of Gross National Product, rising from 1.99 per cent in 1968-69 to 2.32 per cent in 1970-71 before dropping to 2.26 per cent in 1972-73.

TABLE 8

Current Fund Expenditures of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Control, with Total Current Fund Expenditures Shown as A Percentage of Gross National Product (GNP)

	Current Fund Expenditures (in billions of current dollars)		% Increase of Current Fund Expenditures Over Preceding Year	% Total Current Fund Expenditures Is of GNP[1]
1968–69				
Public	11.43	(62%)	14.0%	
Private	7.05	(38)	9.3	
Total	18.48	(100)	12.1	1.99%
1969–70				
Public	13.35	(63)	16.8	
Private	7.81	(37)	10.8	
Total	21.16	(100)	14.5	2.22
1970–71				
Public	15.08	(64)	13.0	
Private	8.42	(36)	7.8	
Total	23.50	(100)	11.1	2.32
1971–72[2]				
Public	16.53	(65)	9.6	
Private	8.96	(35)	6.4	
Total	25.49	(100)	8.5	2.31
1972–73[2]				
Public	17.75	(65)	7.4	
Private	9.45	(35)	5.5	
Total	27.20	(100)	6.7	2.26

[1]Computed after adjusting Bureau of the Census annual GNP figures to a fiscal year basis.

[2]Estimated.

Source: *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81*, adjusted, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics.

TABLE 9

– Purposes of Current Fund Expenditures –

The U.S. Office of Education uses fifteen categories of disbursements to report current fund expenditures of colleges and universities. These have been collapsed into five categories for Table 9: student education, organized research, major public service and related activities (hospitals, clinics, etc.), auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, athletic programs, etc.), and student aid.

Changes were minor in the proportion of total current fund expenditures disbursed for each of the five purposes between fiscal year 1968-69 and 1972-73. The proportion spent for student education rose 2 per cent, while that expended for major public service and related activities declined by the same amount. The other proportions did not vary by more than 1 per cent during the period.

There were differences between public and private institutions regarding the proportion of total current fund expenditures going for each purpose. Public institutions spent proportionately more funds on student education, but less on the other purposes than private institutions. However, changes in the proportion spent for each purpose within the public and private groups over the five years were minimal.

TABLE 9

Current Fund Expenditures of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Control and Purpose (in billions of current dollars)

	Student Education	Organized Research	Major Public Service and Related Activities	Auxiliary Enterprises	Student Aid	Total
1968–69						
Public	7.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	11.4
	(65%)	(11)	(9)	(12)	(3)	(100)
Private	3.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	7.1
	(55%)	(11)	(11)	(16)	(7)	(100)
Total	11.3	2.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	18.5
	(61%)	(11)	(10)	(13)	(5)	(100)
1969–70						
Public	8.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	13.4
	(65%)	(10)	(9)	(12)	(4)	(100)
Private	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	7.8
	(55%)	(12)	(12)	(15)	(6)	(100)
Total	13.0	2.2	2.1	2.9	1.0	21.2
	(61%)	(10)	(10)	(14)	(5)	(100)
1970–71						
Public	9.8	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.6	15.1
	(65%)	(10)	(9)	(12)	(4)	(100)
Private	4.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.5	8.4
	(56%)	(12)	(11)	(15)	(6)	(100)
Total	14.5	2.5	2.2	3.2	1.1	23.5
	(62%)	(11)	(9)	(14)	(5)	(100)
1971–72[1]						
Public	10.9	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.6	16.5
	(66%)	(10)	(8)	(13)	(3)	(100)
Private	5.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	9.0
	(56%)	(12)	(10)	(15)	(7)	(100)
Total	15.9	2.7	2.2	3.5	1.2	25.5
	(62%)	(10)	(9)	(14)	(5)	(100)
1972–73[1]						
Public	11.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.7	17.8
	(66%)	(10)	(7)	(13)	(4)	(100)
Private	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	9.4
	(56%)	(12)	(10)	(15)	(7)	(100)
Total	17.1	2.8	2.2	3.7	1.4	27.2
	(63%)	(10)	(8)	(14)	(5)	(100)

[1] Estimated.

Source. *Projection of Educational Statistics to 1980-81*, adjusted, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics.

TABLE 10

– Current Fund Revenues –

Information in Table 10 comes from data reported by the U.S. Office of Education based on answers to revenue questions in their annual Higher Education General Information Survey of colleges and universities. The latest revenue data released by the Office of Education is current through fiscal year 1970-71, so Table 10 entries for 1971-72 and 1972-73 are estimates.

Current fund revenues of all colleges and universities increased by $9.32 billion between fiscal years 1968-69 and 1972-73, a growth of 49 per cent. During this period, current fund revenues rose by 58 per cent in public institutions and 35 per cent in private. The proportion of total current fund revenues received by public institutions grew steadily, from 62 per cent in 1968-69 to 66 per cent in 1972-73.

TABLE 10

Current Fund Revenues of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Control

	Current Fund Revenues (in billions of current dollars)		% Increase of Current Fund Revenues Over Preceding Year
1968–69			
Public	11.77	(62%)	13.8%
Private	7.11	(38)	9.6
Total	18.88	(100)	12.2
1969–70			
Public	13.75	(64)	16.8
Private	7.89	(36)	11.0
Total	21.64	(100)	14.6
1970–71			
Public	15.53	(65)	12.9
Private	8.51	(35)	7.9
Total	24.04	(100)	11.1
1971–72[1]			
Public	17.19	(65)	10.7
Private	9.09	(35)	6.6
Total	26.28	(100)	9.3
1972–73[1]			
Public	18.60	(66)	8.5
Private	9.60	(34)	5.6
Total	28.20	(100)	7.5

[1] Estimated.

Sources: *Digest of Educational Statistics,* United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics, 1971 edition.

April 1973 preliminary report on financial statistics of Higher Education, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics.

TABLE 11

– Sources of Current Fund Revenues –

The U.S. Office of Education uses ten categories of sources to report current fund revenues of colleges and universities. These have been collapsed into seven categories for Table 11: tuition and fees, Federal funds excluding student assistance, state funds, local funds, endowment earnings, voluntary private support, and a residual category grouping revenue from auxiliary enterprises, public service programs, student-aid grants, and general sources.

Between fiscal years 1968-69 and 1972-73 some changes occurred in the proportion of total current fund revenues derived from each source. For example, the states took on a heavier burden, and student charges rose while Federal support declined proportionately.

There were differences between public and private institutions regarding the proportion of total current fund revenues coming from each source during the period. The largest part of the revenues obtained by public institutions is from state funds, while private institutions get the major part of their income from tuition and fees. On the other hand, public institutions receive small financial support from private gifts and endowment earnings, while private institutions as a group benefit little from state and local tax revenues.

TABLE 11

Current Fund Revenues of United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Years 1968-69–1972-73, by Control and Source (in billions of current dollars)

	Tuition and Fees	Federal [1]	State	Local	Endowment Earnings	Private Support	All Other [2]	Total
1968–69								
Public	1.5	2.1	4.8	0.6	—	0.1	2.7	11.8
	(13%)	(18)	(41)	(5)	—	(1)	(23)	(100)
Private	2.4	1.5	0.1	—	0.4	0.8	1.9	7.1
	(34%)	(21)	(1)	—	(6)	(11)	(27)	(100)
Total	3.9	3.6	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	4.6	18.9
	(20%)	(19)	(26)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(24)	(100)
1969–70								
Public	1.8	2.1	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.3	13.7
	(13%)	(15)	(42)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(24)	(100)
Private	2.7	1.5	0.1	—	0.5	0.9	2.2	7.9
	(34%)	(19)	(1)	—	(6)	(12)	(28)	(100)
Total	4.5	3.6	5.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.5	21.5
	(21%)	(17)	(27)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(25)	(100)
1970–71								
Public	2.1	2.2	6.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	15.5
	(14%)	(14)	(43)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(23)	(100)
Private	3.0	1.5	0.1	—	0.5	0.9	2.5	8.5
	(35%)	(18)	(1)	—	(6)	(11)	(29)	(100)
Total	5.1	3.7	6.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	6.1	24.0
	(21%)	(15)	(28)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(25)	(100)
1971–72 [3]								
Public	2.5	2.2	7.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.0	17.2
	(15%)	(13)	(43)	(5)	(1)	(1)	(23)	(100)
Private	3.3	1.4	0.1	—	0.6	0.9	2.8	9.1
	(36%)	(15)	(1)	—	(7)	(10)	(31)	(100)
Total	5.8	3.6	7.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	6.8	26.3
	(22%)	(14)	(28)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(26)	(100)
1972–73 [3]								
Public	2.8	2.5	8.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.1	18.6
	(15%)	(13)	(44)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(22)	(100)
Private	3.5	1.6	0.1	—	0.6	0.9	2.9	9.6
	(37%)	(17)	(1)	—	(6)	(9)	(30)	(100)
Total	6.3	4.1	8.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	7.0	28.2
	(22%)	(15)	(29)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(25)	(100)

[1] Excludes student assistance other than fellowships and training grants.

[2] Comprised of revenues from auxiliary enterprises, public service programs, student-aid grants, and other general sources.

[3] Estimated.

Sources: *Digest of Educational Statistics*, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics, 1971 edition.
Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81, United States Office of Education/National Center for Educational Statistics.
Various articles about college and university revenues appearing in "Higher Education and National Affairs", "The Chronicle of Higher Education", and "The New York Times".